Bulbs · Hardy Plants Shrubs · Trees and Wild Flower Seeds of California

Developed and Grown by

CARL PURDY

UKIAH, MENDOCINO COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER

Safe Carriage Guaranteed

I guarantee that all bulbs shall reach my customers safely, and that they shall be of good quality. If bulbs are lost in transit, or are not good, I will either replace them or refund the money, at my option.

Claims for Damage

Claims for damages must be made immediately on receipt of the bulbs or plants.

Quality of Bulbs

A large part of my bulbs are grown at "The Terraces;" all are of superior quality, and, whether collected or imported, it is my aim to sell only the best.

Date of Shipment

All California bulbs should be planted either in fall or early winter if the best results are desired. Very few can be kept in good condition later than January 1. I will not fill orders for Erythroniums later than December 1, and, after January 1, I can supply only Lilies.

Expressage, Postage or Freight Free

In every instance I deliver all goods, except trees and shrubs, free of carriage charges within the United States. Under the new postal regulations, I can ship 11 pounds by post to Great Britain, Germany, Holland and some other countries. I can pack any order in parcels within these weights, and will, in every case, prepay postage and guarantee safe delivery. The post is both cheaper and more rapid for foreign shipments.

Prices

Quotations are for one and per dozen. Six will be sent at dozen rates.

If Varieties are all sold

Unless forbidden in your order, I reserve the right to send you equally good sorts and better value than you asked for, when a stock is exhausted.

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One of the hillside gardens at "The Terraces"

A Chat with My Patrons

When I was a boy of seventeen the opportunity came to me to collect a few bulbs of wild California flowers for an eastern American firm who were the first to discover the beauty of our wild native plants. I was able to secure only fifty of them for which I received the sum of seventy-five cents, but with the order came encouragement to learn the wild flowers and from this small start grew a trade which has aggregated many millions of wild bulbs and plants.

The next year I left my farm home in this county and for seven years I taught school, studying botany and collecting plants at odd times. My field of endeavor grew

until it covered the entire Pacific Coast of the United States and later I found a market for large numbers of bulbs abroad.

Then came two years in which the school-room work gave way to an office training and after that the time came when I could devote all of my energies to the collection and culture of flowers.

All over the world there are people who love the rare and beautiful in plant life and to their needs I catered. Fifteen years ago I added landscape gardening to my work and in that line I have had connections with many fine gardens. It was my privilege to act as Superintendent of the Exhibit Gardens at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, a privilege which you may be sure I appreciated.

From the first I had sought a location where the natural conditions would favor the culture of the native bulbs that I dealt in and after several trials I found it high in the mountains which divide Mendocino from Lake County in California. Lying a little over twenty-three hundred feet above the sea and seventeen hundred feet above Ukiah Valley, "The Terraces" have a wonderful situation, a favorable climate, abundant spring water, a rich soil, and an endless variation of exposures. Altogether it is one of the most uniquely beautiful gardens in the world.

While I have many man-built terraces, those from which the garden is named are natural and are from fifty to seventy-five feet high. A stream fed by my own springs plunges over them in cascades and waterfalls with each step down a section of the garden.

Adapting Foreign Flowers to California Gardens

Since 1907 I have given much time to testing hardy plants from many parts of the world. I seek the best that is to be had and offer them in my Hardy Plant Catalogue.

A superb collection of Irises, wonderful Peonies, an unexcelled strain of perennial Larkspurs, fine Dahlias, and a wide variety of border and rock plants grow with me. The old favorites are not forgotten, for I have such things as superfine Hollyhocks in many separate colors, a superb line of Phloxes, Wallflowers, Columbines and Bellflowers.

Visitors are Welcome at "The Terraces"

Ukiah is on the main line of the Northwestern Pacific Railway, running from San Francisco north, and is also on the State Highway. The trip from San Francisco takes a little over four hours and time-tables are in all city papers.

From Ukiah it is eight miles to "The Terraces." The first four miles are across the valley, the nest three miles are up the lovely Mill Creek Cañon by excellent roads, and then a mile of mountain grade. The road-bed is good and the road perfectly safe for either automobile or carriage, although no place for careless or inexperienced drivers.

Telephones connect "The Terraces" with Ukiah and all points. No number needed.

Brodiæa coccinea (the Floral Firecracker). Dazzling crimson; tall stems; beautiful for rockeries

BRODIÆAS

These plants have a small bulb, producing grassy leaves near the ground, and very slender, but stiff, naked stems bearing a head of waxy flowers of great lasting quality. All are pretty. They grow exactly like Calochortus, and their culture is the same, and just as easy as for that flower. In California they are easily naturalized in almost any soil. Plant them about 2 inches deep, with a trowel or dibble, and leave them alone. They are especially happy under oak or other deciduous trees, in crevices in rocks, or in rough, gritty soils.

The Floral Firecatcher, **Brodiæa coccinea,** is well figured above. The stems may rise to 2 feet, while the flowers are a vivid crimson tipped with pea-green. The resemblance to a bunch of firecrackers catches the eye at once. A group of these bulbs in a mass of ferns or light-foliaged plants is striking, and they do very well potted. They prefer a loose soil, and preferably gritty. Large bulbs will cost you 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., while giant bulbs are worth $1 per doz.

Brodiæa laxa is known as Blue Milla, and has a many-flowered umbel of fine blue flowers. It is one of the best for naturalizing. 3 cts. each, 25 cts per doz., $1.50 per 100.

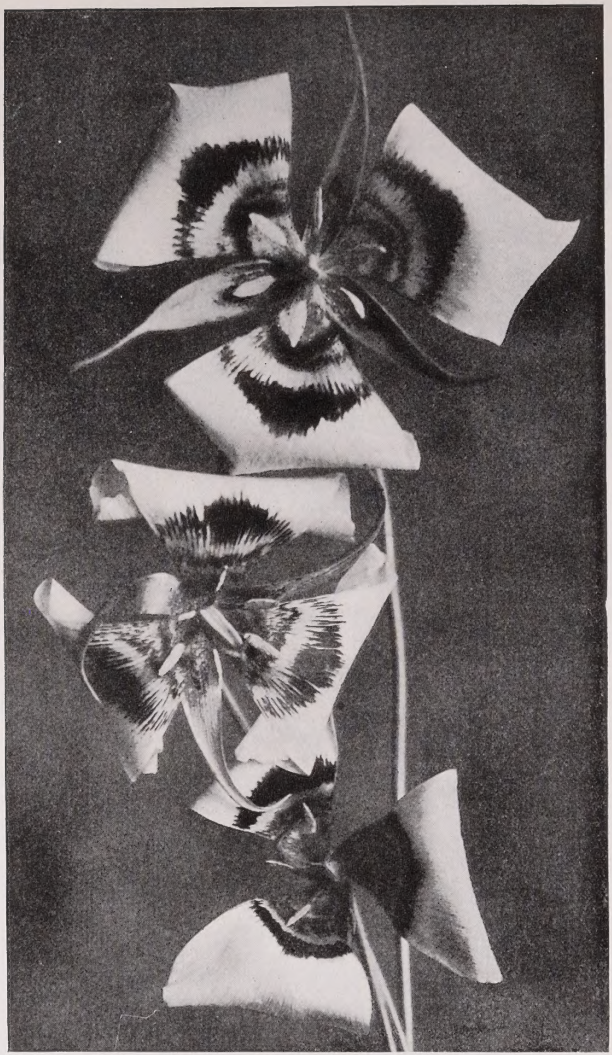
Brodiæa grandiflora has a few large, glossy purple flowers of much beauty and great lasting qualities. The bulbs can be naturalized in any clay soil, especially if moist. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $1.50 per 100.

Brodiæa lactea has a close umbel of milky white flowers; the price is the same as that of **B. grandiflora.**

There are several species of Brodiæa called California Hyacinths, and a good one is **Brodiæa capitata.** The stem is slender, capped with a head of violet-blue flowers. They revel in hot, dry places among rocks or in grit, and flower very early. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

A most dainty effect can be had by copying nature. Plant 12 to 50 **Brodiæa laxa** in a pocket in rockwork, especially where there are ferns or light, airy greens; they will thrive in either sun or shade. **Brodiæa grandiflora** is wild in grassy meadows; if the grass is not too heavy, they give a sheet of lovely purple in June. It takes quantities to produce this effect—several thousands at least—but they are cheap.

The culture of Brodiæas in the East is as for Calochortus, and they are about as hardy. They all do well in pots. Brodiæas are fine cut-flowers and wonderfully lasting.



Calochortus Vesta. An exquisite Mariposa Tulip, with long stems for cutting; white, lilac or rose

CALOCHORTI

These are lovely bulbous plants, which are best described under the separate groups.

Section I. GLOBE TULIPS

Words convey only a faint idea of these flowers. Their form is similar, but there is a great difference in color. All are exquisite in tints and the perfection of grace in form. The plants are rather tall and slender, with leaf-wrapped stems of odd shape. They are natives of woodlands, delighting in loose soils, and liking leaf-mold and light shades. At the same time, most of them will do well in heavy soils, and are fine subjects to naturalize among rocks or in shaded woods. In the East, as well as the West, they succeed very well if given the care suggested in cultural directions.

Globe Tulips are very satisfactory for pot-plants, and a colony of six to twelve makes a most beautiful mass of color.

Albus, Fairy Lantern. White. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $2 per 100; medium-sized bulbs for naturalization, $1.50 per 100, $10 per 1,000.

Pulchellus. A beautiful flower, like Albus, but a soft lemon-yellow. 5 cts. each, 50 cts per doz.

Amabilis. Rich yellow. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $2 per 100; smaller-flowering bulbs, $1.50 per 100, $10 per 1,000.

Section II. STAR TULIPS; CAT'S EARS

Slender woodland plants; fine for naturalization in rockwork and woodland.

Benthamii, bright yellow; **Maweanus major,** white; these at 3c. each, 30c. per doz.

Section III

TRUE MARIPOSA or BUTTERFLY TULIPS

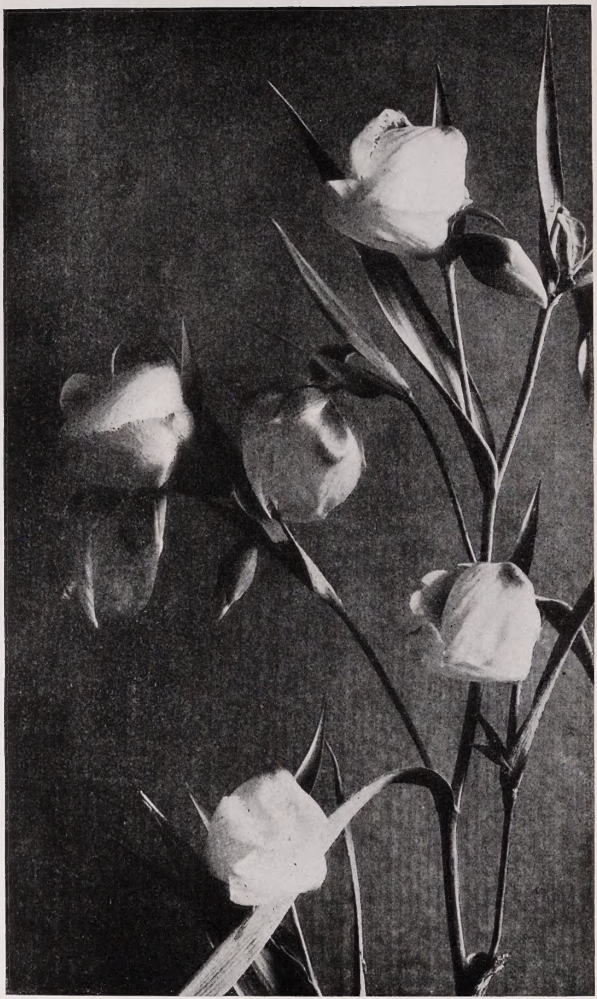
Until one has seen a good collection of these plants, he has no idea how much nature can do in the variation of one flower. All Mariposas are simply forms of *Calochortus venustus*, yet there are six well-marked strains, all with the slender grace of stem belonging to the species.

Cup-shaped flowers, one to many on a stem, wonderfully marked with eyes and dots and pencilings in rich colors, are characteristics. Yet each strain carries out the plan on a color scheme of its own, and then can be compared only with the orchids in wonderful variability of beauty.

Mariposa is simply the Spanish word for butterfly and is applied to these Tulips because the eyes and markings of the flowers are so much like those on a butterfly's wings. It is a musical word given to a county and to a town in California, and we would hardly like to give it up for its English equivalent.

MARIPOSA TULIPS FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OTHER HUMID CLIMATES

At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition I had a large bed of various Calochorti. The soil was a mixture of ocean sand and loam, and when the bed was planted, the soil was removed to about 4 inches in depth, then a layer of perhaps a half-inch of well-rotted manure was spread evenly. Over this a layer of loam was placed, and the bulbs were planted about 2 inches deep. All of the Fairy Lanterns and Star Tulips thrived well. Among the Mariposa Tulips, Calochorti, Venustus citrinus, Venustus oculatus, Venustus Vesta, and Luteus grew and flowered wonderfully well, and were entirely free from disease. I feel justified in recommending these species for any garden in the Bay region; and I would also say that they are among the most beautiful species of Mariposa Tulips known. The Eldorado strains in these same beds were attacked by lily leaf-rot and suffered much.



Calochortus albus. One of the rarer flowers. Its beautiful white color is very pleasing

ELDORADO STRAIN

The plants of the **Eldorado** strain are very vigorous and grow from 1 to 3 feet high; the flowers are simply marvelous in their many colors, and are not exceeded in this by any other flower under the hybridizer's care. Scarcely two are alike, and the colors range from white into all shades of lilac and deep purple, all shades of reddish purple, pink and salmon, and rich, deep reds.

The markings and rich colors are so numerous and so variable as to be indescribable. Some few have a golden or a red blotch near the apex of the petal; all have a richly marked eye in various patterns, and all are beautifully marked and penciled at the base. They all grow together, and a hundred bulbs give a wonderful study in color, affording endless surprises from the same bed.

There is no better investment for the flower-lover than a quantity of these bulbs. In addition to the general cultural directions, I would say that this strain likes some shade and a very porous soil. Avoid heavy soils. I sell a general mixture at 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., or $3 per 100, with second size at $2 per 100. 50 bulbs at 100 rates.

VESTA

Vestas like full sun and will grow best in heavy soils. It is a species of my own, found on heavy clay soils, is the best grower of all Calochorti, and will succeed in almost any ordinary soil. It is a most superb thing, with great 3- to 5-inch flowers, borne on long, separate stalks; very numerous.

The color is white, flushed with lilac or rosy purple, red at center, and purple on backs of petals. I think this the best of all Calochorti. Reports from European growers put it in the first rank. The fine photograph shown on page 4 does it no more than justice. I have very large bulbs at 10 cts. each, or $1 per doz.; good bulbs at 5 cts. each, or 50 cts. per doz., and small bulbs to naturalize at $2 per 100. 50 bulbs at 100 rates.

OCULATUS, CITRINUS AND LUTEUS

These are most satisfactory flowers. **Oculatus** is almost as varied as Eldorado, but in whites and creams. The eye is large and richly zoned, the pencilings about the base are very delicate. I have had the flowers 4 inches across. The plant is a good grower.

Citrinus differs only in the color. The flowers are deep, rich yellow, with almost black eye. It is most excellent, and is in great demand where best known. Oculatus and Citrinus cost 4 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., or $3 per 100. Good bulbs for $2 per 100.

Like these two, in every way but markings, is **Luteus.** The color is a hardy, clear yellow, and the usual eye is replaced by delicate pencilings. Price the same as of the other two.

MARIPOSA TULIPS IN COLLECTIONS AND MIXTURES

Perhaps a collection of these lovely flowers will best suit some customer, and I will make a collection of 100 bulbs, in equal numbers of each of the five varieties above, for $2.50, or a half-collection for $1.50.

A mixture of fine Mariposa Tulips for 25 cts. per doz., and $2 per 100.

VARIOUS SPECIES OF MARIPOSA TULIPS

All are superb flowers, which differ from the true Butterfly Tulips in that they are destitute of eye-like spots on the petals, and vary much less in markings. Every one of these is beautiful, and some of them are simply exquisite in shadings.

CULTURE OF CALOCHORTI IN CALIFORNIA

Let the bed be slightly raised, with the drainage perfect. A rise of 3 inches with a slight slope will assure this.

Soil. No fresh manure must be used, but any loam will do, although sandy loam best meets the needs of the greater number of species. Still, clay loam, gritty soil, or

even adobe, if lightened with sand, grit, spent tanbark, or leaf-mold will give good results. The most satisfactory results are obtained with a soil that is light and porous, not made too rich with fertilizers, and providing thorough drainage. These requirements can be secured very easily in almost any garden, and the results justify all efforts expended in securing proper conditions.

If only a few dozen are grown, it is really better to plant them in a flat box, when 10 inches of soil is ample.

Time to Plant. Plant as soon after October 1 as possible, and not later than January 1.

Depth to Plant. Two to 2½ inches is ample.

Distance Apart. They will thrive 2 inches apart each way.

Water. During our winter and early spring the rains are sufficient, but if the late spring is dry, keep the ground barely moist after April 1, and water liberally when the buds show for bloom.

Care of Bulbs after Flowering. If the bed can be left dry all summer, do not dig bulbs, and they will come up again in the fall. They should not be watered during the summer, and if the bed is where watering is done, it is better to dig the bulbs and store them without packing material in paper bags, in any dry, cool place. One advantage of planting in a box is that the box can be put in a dry place and the bulbs left undisturbed. A box 2 x 3 feet will hold 50 to 75 bulbs.

Gophers. These troublesome rodents are very fond of Calochortus bulbs as well as of tulips. If they cannot be poisoned or trapped, they can be kept out in several other ways. I have found that an underground fence made of 2-inch planks set 2 feet deep with an inch above the surface will keep them out. Another method is to make a fence of wire screening of three-fourths-inch diamond mesh underground. This can be had 2 or 3 feet wide. Still another good way is to make a large sunken box, with only the top of the side-boards showing above the ground; 10 inches is deep enough. Such a box can have a bottom of wire mesh or roofing tin.

Pot Culture. See paragraph at bottom of page.

In the Eastern United States

Calochorti will endure the coldest weather in the eastern United States, but suffer from premature thawing followed by freezing.

(1) **In Open Ground.** Miss U., living along the Hudson River, has been successful every year with many varieties. She writes:

"I have again had splendid success with my California bulbs, and have flowered every one. I have planted the first of November in rather sandy soil. The bed is well drained and in quite a sheltered spot. It gets the full sun until about three o'clock in the afternoon. Before the ground freezes hard, I have given it 3 or 4 inches of dried leaves. These have been removed in the spring when all danger of heavy frost is over.

"I have found it a good plan to have a few leaves around the shoots for a while and to keep some extra leaves at hand at night when the frost threatens. In this way, I have succeeded delightfully with the Venustus varieties, the Globe Tulips and Gunnisoni. My bed of Erythroniums was a perfect success. The Globe Tulips always give a good account of themselves."

(2) **In Coldframes.** With any ordinary care, all Calochorti can be grown splendidly in coldframes. They should be treated exactly as for open beds, except the soil will be better with some leaf-mold. Do not coddle, but simply protect from freezing and thawing. After ripening, keep the sashes on all summer so that they will stay dry.

I have glowing reports from customers who have grown them this way.

(3) **In Pots.** While they cannot be forced much, they can be grown in pots fairly well as follows: Use a sandy or loamy soil with good drainage. Plant 1½ to 2 inches apart, which will give six to twelve to a 6-inch pot. Moisten the soil and put the pot in a dark place, a cellar preferred, for about six weeks, to let them root. Then bring into a warm, sunny place and water moderately. After flowering, let them ripen well and then dry off and leave perfectly dry until fall.

Calochortus venustus oculatus. This lovely Mariposa Tulip is one of the hardiest varieties; it is white, while the variety Citrinus is deep lemon

CAMASSIAS

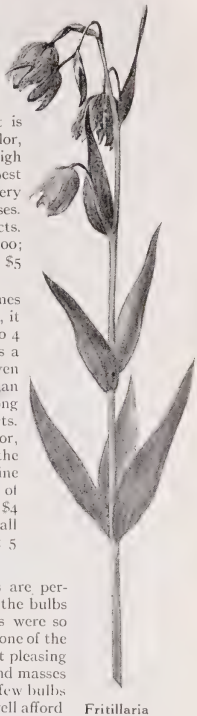
Whether on the Pacific Coast, in the East, or in Europe, there are few bulbous plants which meet climatic or soil conditions better, or give a more attractive bloom. They are hardy without protection, and thrive either under ordinary garden conditions or when naturalized in open moist woods, or on the sides of ponds or streams, or in not too dense a grassy growth. In the West they thrive where they are submerged all winter. All eastern and European customers praise them highly. It is better to plant them not over 4 inches apart in masses of from twelve to hundreds. Plant from October to January in any fair soil, and 3 to 4 inches deep. Water liberally when growing and in flower, but it does not matter whether they are dried off afterward or not. The foliage is excellent. It is not at all necessary to lift when done flowering, and they can be left alone for years.

Fritillaria recurva. The finest of the world's Fritillarias; orange and scarlet

Esculenta is the purple form. It is very rich in color, and grows as high as 2 feet in the best soils. It is very showy in masses. My prices, 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $1 per 100; flowering bulbs to naturalize, $5 per 1,000 not delivered.

The variety **Leichtlinii** comes in three colors. In deep purple, it is a fine plant that may grow to 4 feet in height, with as many as a hundred flowers, of the finest, even form, star-shaped, and as large as an inch and a half across. It flowers in long succession. These at 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., or $4 per 100. In cream-color, Leichtlinii is as large as in purple, but with the different colored flowers. It, too, is a very fine plant, and when well established reminds one of the Eremeri. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., or $4 per 100. Leichtlinii in clear sky-blue, not as tall as the others, but has fine flowers. These at 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

A Michigan customer writes: "Camassias are perfectly hardy without protection." He planted the bulbs wild, and they grew so well, and the flowers were so much of a novelty that his garden soon became one of the famous places of the town. To secure the most pleasing effects the bulbs should be planted in groups and masses—you cannot expect the best results if only a few bulbs are used. The price is so small that one can well afford to plant at least a hundred bulbs.



Fritillaria lanceolata

WOODLAND FRITILLARIAS

This group of these plants is slender and very graceful with many pendent bells. They delight in woodland soils and conditions, and naturalize very easily in any shaded place or dell. The flowers are most charming for bouquets when mixed with grasses or other filmy greens.

Lanceolata grows from 18 inches to several feet high; the flowers are mottled in green and brown, and are very odd and pretty. **Recurva** is another variety in most beautiful orange-scarlet, as pretty as a red lily. My price for both is 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

When Fritillarias are grown in the garden, treat the same as Calochortus.

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLETS (Erythroniums)

The charm of these most beautiful woodland plants is well pictured in the accompanying halftones. If they had no other beauty than that of their richly mottled leaves, they would be well worth a place in the shady corner. Their flowers are indeed very fine, and, in the western species, often 3 inches across, with stems at the most 18 inches high, although oftener from 3 to 6 inches. The colors run in delicate tints of white, pink, cream, bright yellow and even rose. If given a winter covering of leaves, they are hardy in the coldest parts of the United States, and while they are at their best in a loose, gritty soil, rich in leaf-mold, they also thrive in the greatest variety of clays, grits, and rocky soils. In woodlands, in shaded corners, or in the crevices of rockwork in shade, is the place to naturalize them; they should carpet the ground. Plant in early fall 2 inches deep and from 2 inches apart up. Dog's-tooth Violets can be grown in pots or in the coldframe in the way recommended for Calochortus. *Erythronium Hartwegii* is the best for pots. All my varieties are described on the next two pages.

A customer within the city limits of San Francisco planted a colony of Dog's-tooth

Dog's-tooth Violets, Revolutum type. White flowers, beautifully tinged with purple; one to four on a long stem. Giganteum is of this class

Giant Dog's-tooth Violets, Erythronium californicum. Rich creamy tint. Imagine the beauty of thousands dotted among low ferns and wood plants

Violets years ago on the shady side of her house, and it has maintained itself since and flowered beautifully every year without care.

In a shaded spot in one Berkeley garden, in the natural soil, a fine colony flowers yearly to the delight of its owner.

Dog's-tooth Violet, Californicum

Flowers cream-colored, often with four or five on the stem. Leaves richly mottled. Easy to grow, and a large colony is a beautiful sight. Large bulbs, 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2 per 100; smaller bulbs cheaper.

Hartwegii

As pretty as Californicum, with more yellow in the flower, and each flower on a separate stalk. Very early, and stands much heat. Good for pots. Large bulbs, 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2 per 100; smaller bulbs cheaper.

Hendersonii

Like Californicum, but the flowers are a lovely light purple, with the centers a deep maroon, almost black. Most striking. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100.

Giant Dog's-tooth Violets, Erythronium Hendersonii. A charming variety; purplish, with nearly black center, and one of the best two for general planting

REVOLUTUM—DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLETS

A bed of these superb flowers is shown very true to nature in the halftone on page 11. The stems are long, the flowers large and exquisitely tinted, often single, never more than four to the stem; and the leaves are mottled in white and green. While the plants thrive in garden loam, they do well in heavy soils which are quite wet in winter. I have seen them where a stream flowed over them constantly in winter.

Watsonii is also known as **Giganteum.** It has white flowers, beautifully toned with brown. My price for it, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., $3.75 per 100.

MIXED ERYTHRONIUMS. Send your order and I will make a selection of good plants in mixed varieties at 25 cts. per doz., $2 per 100, $15 per 1,000.

If you wish **EXTRA-STRONG PLANTS,** I will make a personal selection of the finest varieties in my large collection of Erythroniums in 4 species, 100 bulbs, for $3.

From Chicago a letter details results with Calochorti (see page 5) in the open ground without protection, and very fine flowers were grown.

"The expressman tells me that you send many things to Berkeley, to three others I believe the same day that mine arrived, and I do not wonder at it, if all have had the same pleasure that I have had with the things that you have sent. I planted my Calochortus in a box, but without manure, November 5. The Globe Tulips flowered freely in May. The blossoms of Vesta were especially large, and were much admired for their beautiful coloring. I have never seen such specimens growing in the mountains."

Washington Lily, Lilium washingtonianum purpureum. A grand Lily, opening white and gradually turning purple

Lilium Humboldtii. One of the grandest of the world's Lilies. The type; orange, spotted maroon. The easily grown variety Magnificum is the same, richly eyed with scarlet

CALIFORNIA LILIES

In number and beauty of its Lilies, California ranks next to Japan.

LILIUM HUMBOLDTII AND ALLIED SPECIES

HUMBOLDTII. A grand Lily, growing as tall as 10 feet, but usually 4 or 5 feet high, with very stout stem and many large, orange-red flowers, spotted with small maroon spots. This species does well in the adobe soils prevailing about San Francisco

LILIUM HUMBOLDTII AND ALLIED SPECIES, continued

Bay. Immense bulbs, 9 inches and upward in circumference, 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.; very large bulbs, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, 30 cts. each, $3 per doz.; fine bulbs, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.

HUMBOLDTII MAGNIFICUM. A grand species, differing from preceding in having darker foliage, and in the spots on the flowers, each surrounded by a circle of crimson. Splendid growing and flowering qualities. It is sure to flower the first year after planting, and is a splendid grower. None better. First size, 50 cts. each, $5 per doz.; fine bulbs, 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

BOLANDERII. One of the rarest of Lilies; 1 to 3 feet high, slender, with bell-shaped, deep crimson-red flowers, dotted purple. 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

COLUMBIANUM. Like a miniature *L. Humboldtii*. Bright golden yellow, spotted maroon. 2½ to 3 feet. Good. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.

LILIUM WASHINGTONIANUM AND NEAR SPECIES

WASHINGTONIANUM PURPUREUM. The fine halftone on page 14 shows the flowers to perfection as to form. They are from white to a rich wine-color, and change after opening; often 6 to 7 feet high, with a stout stem and many leaves, and as many as twenty-five very fragrant flowers. The bulbs are easily handled, but will not give a good bloom the first year. The Shasta Lily is a variety of this one. Large bulbs, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, 30 cts. each, $3 per doz.

RUBESCENS (The Redwood or Chemise Lily). A beautiful and very distinct kind, having tall, slender stalks and exquisitely fragrant flowers of a tubular shape. In opening, they are white dotted purple, but soon change to deeper purple, and all colors between white and purple will be seen on one stem. To succeed with this, drainage must be perfect. It is not easily grown. 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

KELLOGGII. Three to 4 feet high, with a slender stem and from three to fifteen flowers with pink, revolute petals. Very fragrant. 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

CULTURE OF GROUP I

The Lilies of the Humboldtii and the Washingtonianum groups are natives of cool slopes in mountainous regions, where they grow in forests, or where protected by a growth of shrubs. The soil is deep, perfectly drained, composed of clay or a rich loam, mixed with leaf-soil and the debris from broken-down rocks. In cultivating these Lilies, we should take lessons from nature.

Situation of the Lily-bed. They should be planted where they are protected from cold winds and where the soil is not dried out by the direct heat of the sun. On large grounds, the ideal location is a glade in the woods. The partial shade of deciduous trees, the shelter of Rhododendrons or Bamboos, or similar shrubs, or of tall-growing perennial plants, may give conditions quite suited to their culture. A protected nook on the shady side of the house is best on small grounds, and ferns are congenial neighbors.

Drainage. This must be perfect. If the ground is heavy and clammy, underdrainage should be given, and the soil made lighter and looser by the addition of humus.

Soil. This should be a fairly good loam, mixed with humus and sand. New manures are always to be avoided with Lilies.

Planting. They should be planted so that the top of the bulb is not less than 4 inches from the surface; about each bulb put a layer of an inch or so of sand which will carry away excessive moisture and prevent fungous attacks.

Watering. Lilies should not be kept water-soaked, but should have a moist surface during the growing season. Keep rather dry after they have flowered.

Never move a Lily bulb unless absolutely necessary.

My very best success with Lilies of this group has been in a very loose, gravelly soil, rich with leaf-mold, and with water running above and percolating under the roots.

Forms of the Leopard Lily. The best of all Garden Lilies. It thrives in any good garden soil, and will hold its own for many years. A most showy Lily; 3 to 8 feet high

LEOPARD BOG LILIES

PARDALINUM. This is one of the best Lilics for the garden. It grows well in any loam or gravelly soil, in sand, or lighter clays, as long as given some shade and water. The stout stems are very leafy and from 3 to 6 feet high, and the many large and very showy flowers are richly colored with orange centers and crimson tips, with many spots

LEOPARD BOG LILIES, continued

in the central section. No Lily is more likely to give satisfaction in the garden. This is the Tiger Lily of the coast-range canons in California. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

PARRYI. This is one of the world's finest species. The slender, leafy stem is from 3 to 5 feet high and bears from a few to 25 long, trumpet-shaped, lemon-yellow, sweetly fragrant flowers. In some forms, the center is faintly dotted brown; in others solid. Large bulbs, $1 each; fair bulbs, 40 cts. each, $4 per doz.

CULTURE OF GROUP II

The second group into which I would divide California Lilies as to culture comprises all of the so-called Bog Lilies. The Pardalinum and Parvum groups are so classed.

These Lilies grow naturally along the banks of small, living streams, on the borders of lakes and ponds, in deep, alpine meadows, on the borders of or on raised hummocks in bogs. Their bulbs are not so deep as the others, and they are more dependent upon surface moisture. The soil in such places as I have mentioned is always rich in rotten leaves, and usually sandy; sometimes it is peat or pure humus. Low shrubs or tall plants protect the surface from heat, while the tall stalks rise above them into the sun.

Drainage. The fact that they like moisture does not mean that they like a water-soaked soil. Many failures with Bog Lilies are due to this error. Better err in the direction of dryness. If the roots can go down to moisture, all the better, but don't, of all things, put the bulb in wet, gummy soil.

Soil. A light, sandy loam, mixed with leaf-mold or peat, is the best possible.

Situation. My description of the natural habitat will suggest the best location where large and varied grounds give a choice. On the margin of a pond or brook, planted a foot or so above the water-level in moist, meadow-like expanses in sheltered places, or damp openings in woods are ideal locations. In small grounds, a hydrant can be so arranged as to give a constant drip; the fern corner is good, and the rhododendron bed is perfectly adapted.

TRILLIUMS

Trilliums are very attractive plants of the Lily family. The forms known as Wood Lilies or Wake-Robins are well known in the East and are fine woodland plants. Of these, the best is **T. grandiflorum,** to be had from most eastern dealers. In the forms of **T. sessile,** we have an altogether different tribe and a much better one from the standpoint of easy culture and ability to hold their own for years in the garden. There is a colony of Trilliums at Ukiah which, with no care, has increased in beauty for at least fifteen years, and I have seen many such.

Soils Preferred and Characteristics

A better plant for the shaded corner, damp woodland, border of streams, where the soil is moist, or for the shaded parts of the garden, does not grow. It takes a year for them to take hold, but they will then improve for years. There is no better bulbous plant to naturalize, and I have them in perfection in gravel, loam, sand and heavy clay, and in each case, with no care whatever, and with our dry California summer.

SESSILE CALIFORNICUM. A strong plant a foot high, with the separate leaves 5½ inches long, by 4½ inches wide, and the petals 3½ inches long. Flowers pure white, with purple centers. Very fragrant. Forms masses of many individuals.

SESSILE, SNOW QUEEN. Has broader petals; flowers pure white, creamy centers.

SESSILE RUBRUM. Narrow petals; deep maroon-purple to reddish purple.

OVATUM. Nearly related to the eastern *T. grandiflorum.* Flowers open pure white and gradually tinge pink and finally become deep wine-purple. Requires leaf-mold and shade. For the redwood regions the best to naturalize.

All of the above at 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., $4 per 100

Œnothera—the fine Evening Primrose of our semi-desert region

Beautiful Hardy Plants for California

One of the most interesting branches of my garden work is in testing our wild perennial plants in cultivation, and in endeavoring to naturalize them. Here in California we see them living through our hot, dry summers, flowering wonderfully in their season, and fully maintaining themselves without care. Why not use such material to brighten a large part of our gardens and reserve the more intimate portions for flowers which require care and water? I believe that this can be done, and I have facilities for testing it out in many places and under varying conditions. There is a wealth of fine material, and the California problem is to ascertain which of many sorts can be readily established in ordinary surroundings and just how to do it. For a good many years I have been experimenting with and testing various plants that I felt were suitable for our home garden. While some varieties proved completely disappointing, others were extremely satisfactory and are worthy of a place in any garden. I am sure that my labors have not been in vain, and I am glad to report a material degree of success.

ACTÆA spicata rubra is a lovely plant related to the Wood Anemones. The red berries are very brilliant but poisonous. 25 cts. each.

AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE. California has two short-spurred native species of great beauty. The common red-flowered sort, growing throughout the state, is **Truncata.** It is hardy, and if watered the first year, can be naturalized in woodlands and makes a fine garden plant.

The American Cowslip

Aquilegia eximia is rare. Naturally it grows in wet places or along stream-banks and can stand in water. The orange-colored flowers stand up boldly on long stems and are very showy. The flowering season is midsummer after other species have passed their prime. I have fine, strong plants of all the Columbines at 15 cts. each, or $1.25 per doz.; very heavy clumps at 25 cts. each. Our California sorts at $7.50 per 100.

ARALIA californica, or **Spikenard,** is a noble plant, thriving in moist spots and growing 4 to 5 feet. The very heavy roots are worth $1 each.

ASARUM caudatum, or the **Wild Ginger** or **Snakeroot** of California, is a fine plant to cover shaded spots. It has large foliage, like immense violet leaves, and the plant grows easily. Good plants, 10 cts. each, $1 per doz., $7.50 per 100.

Asarum Lemmonii. A very attractive plant with large leaves beautifully veined with white. A handsome thing easily grown. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

ASTERS. The true wild Aster of the valleys is *Aster Chamissonis*, which has blue flowers in the late fall. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

Beach Asters are really Erigeron. They are fine plants, making large masses and bearing many pretty flowers, with bright violet rays and golden centers. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., for fine plants.

BAHIA arachnoides is a hardy Daisy, with woolly leaves in tufts at the ground, and tall stems bearing very many bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Easily grown and withstanding drought. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

BLUE-EYED GRASS, or **Sisyrinchium bellum,** is related to the Iris, and pretty. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

BOYKINIA occidentalis has ivy-shaped leaves of a shining green and dainty flowers. It does wonderfully well on wet rocks or near water. They should be planted closely to make a complete ground-cover, and are the very best plants to plant in a fern-bed to cover the ground under and among the ferns. Twelve inches apart each way will cover all ground. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., $6 per 100.

Boykinia major is a very strong-growing plant, with stems 2 feet high. It forms fine colonies in a shady place. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

BUSH POPPY. See Dendromecon.

COLUMBINES are always lovely, and California has two fine ones. Find descriptions under Aquilegias.

COTYLEDONS are thick-leaved rock-plants and both interesting and pretty. A set of three at 15 cts. each.

AMERICAN COWSLIPS, or DODECATHEONS. Among the earliest of the spring flowers of California, are these beautiful cyclamen-like rock-plants. There are a number of wild varieties, and I offer the **Hendersonii** from the north, a very hardy plant with beautiful rich, reddish flowers. The roots are handled dry. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

CYNOGLOSSUM grande is the Hound's Tongue of our woods, and a handsome early flower, dark blue, like forget-me-nots, on stems a foot or more high from a leafy base. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

DELPHINIUMS. See Larkspurs.

DENDROMECON rigidum is the Bush Poppy of California. It grows from 4 to 10 feet high, with whitish branches and light green leaves, and produces a great abundance of light yellow flowers, very much like the Eschscholtzia, or California Poppy. A well-grown plant makes a very fine shrub. 50 cts. each.

DICENTRA formosa is the California Bleeding Heart and a most attractive plant for shaded places. The heart-shaped flowers are pink, and the leaves fern-like. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

EPILOBIUM spicatum, or Fire Weed, is a handsome plant allied to the Godetias, with tall stems and many rosy magenta flowers. May be grown to advantage in masses for color effect. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

THE ERIOGONUMS of the Pacific Coast are a wonderfully varied genus, including a multitude of forms, many of which are very ornamental. They inhabit the driest of places, even the desert region, and are admirable plants for dry rockwork or other dry positions. I offer **E. fasciculatum,** which forms a bush 3 to 5 feet high, with a very large number of flower-clusters in the shape of a yellow ball. The plants and flowers are distinct and novel in every way. 25 cts. each.

HEUCHERAS are the very best plants for either shaded rockwork or moist, shaded spots in the garden. They harmonize perfectly with Ferns or fall Anemones, never become weedy, and hold on for years. The foliage is fine, and the flowers give just that touch of color needed to enliven a fern-bed. They are also good in the open sun on the edging of any flower-bed, and, in fact, make a most excellent edging.

H. micrantha is the wild California Alum Root, or Wild Geranium, and a splendid plant in every way. In fall it colors beautifully and the leaves last long. The panicles of tiny white flowers are very attractive in mass. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., $7.50 per 100.

H. rubescens is a plant that attracts as much attention as any in my garden. It forms strong, massed colonies by sending out prostrate stems, and in flower is a cloud of soft pink. The flowers are really the colored calyxes and stay fresh a surprisingly long time. For cutting as bouquet greens they are most excellent. As rock-plants or edging for a hardy bed they are very fine. My plants this year are extra good and the price is most reasonable. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

HOUND'S TONGUE. See Cynoglossum.

HYPERICUM Scoulerii is a beautiful St. John's-Wort which prefers wet soil. It grows a foot or two high, with yellow flowers and many golden stamens. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

H. concinnum, an exquisitely pretty, low-growing plant, with golden yellow flowers and golden stamens. It forms low groups of great beauty. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

IRISES are well represented on this coast, and as pretty as the best of the world's sorts. I offer the following: **Bracteata,** light yellow; **Douglasiana,** from cream to purple; **Longipetala,** tall, light blue; **Watsoniana,** light blue to purple, strong growing; **Tenax,** low, with blue flowers; **Tenax,** in yellow; **Purdyi,** cream lined with purple, very fine. I have garden plants of all at 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

LARKSPURS, or **DELPHINIUMS** are plants that California is rich in, and with one exception they are sorts the roots of which become perfectly dry in summer and which can be handled like bulbs. For dry roots, see my California Bulb Catalogue in the fall. All except **Scopulorum** can be shipped dry in the fall.

Growing plants as follows:

D. cardinale, the giant Scarlet Larkspur of southern California grows often 3 to 4 feet high, and as much as 8 feet. Scarlet-orange flowers. 25 cts. each.

D. Emilæ grows about a foot high, with very pretty, light clear blue flowers in May. Our best blue sort. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Delphinium nudicaule is the northern Scarlet Larkspur, growing a foot or so high, and having scarlet flowers and handsome leaves. It likes shade. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

D. scopulorum is very much like the Perennial Larkspurs of the garden, and with fine blue flowers on stems which are 4 or 5 feet high. It likes damp soils. 25 cts. each.

D. variegatum is a deep purple sort, growing a foot or so high, and very pretty. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

LEWISIAS are among the most beautiful of the world's rock-plants. With us they are in the higher mountains, growing in leaf-mold under trees, or in the accumulated soil in rocky points and in the sun. All alike have thick, fleshy leaves, making handsome rosettes at the ground, and short racemes of satiny flowers with golden stamens. They thrive in loose, well-worked soil preferably gravelly or gritty.

L. columbianum has a rosette of short leaves and rosy flowers with dark lines down the midrib. 50 cts. each, $4 per doz.

L. cotyledon, with long and more slender leaves and flowers similar to Columbianum. 50 cts. each, $4 per doz.

L. Howellii, with beautifully crested leaves and similar flowers. Same price.

L. Leeana, with slender, pine-like leaves and many small magenta flowers. It forms many-headed clusters. Same price.

L. oppositifolia is smaller and deciduous. The flowers starry, pure white. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

L. rediviva, also deciduous, is a small plant, with large, satiny pink flowers of great beauty. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

L. Tweedii is a great plant with leaves 6 to 8 inches, finally making mats 18 inches across, with very many soft salmon-pink flowers. $1 each.

LYSOCHITON is the western Skunk Cabbage, a remarkable plant of the Calla family, with yellow flowers in very early spring, immense leaves and a seed-pod much like a pineapple cone. 50 cts. each.

MONARDELLA villosa belongs to the Mint family, and is one of the best plants for summer bloom in very dry soils. Much like a Verbena in habit, with lavender flowers. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

ŒNOTHERA californica is the fine Evening Primrose of our semi-desert region, and forms low masses producing pure white flowers in abundance. The flowers appear in the early evening, turn pink in the morning and fade by noon. It is a native of loose, sandy, or gravelly soils, stands much drought, but will thrive in ordinary garden soil. I have two forms, one with a silvery leaf, the other with a light green leaf. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

Œ. ovata is the Sun-Cups, and flowers very early. A fine thing. Dry roots in the fall; growing plants in the winter, at 7 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

OXALIS oregona, the Oxalis of the redwood forest, is a most useful plant for the fern-bed or shaded border. It spreads slowly and never comes from seeds or becomes a weed. The leaves are evergreen and very pretty. It has just that delightful woodsy touch to complete a fern-bed. To mass quickly, plant 8 inches apart each way. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.; plants for naturalizing, $2.50 per 100.

PÆONIA Brownii is our Wild Peony. 25 cts. each.

PETASITES palmata has very large leaves borne on stems a foot or two high. The roots run along the top of the ground and form colonies which are quite attractive for wet or shady places. 25 cts. each.

In **PENTSTEMONS** we have about our best perennial plants, especially for dry places and hot regions. All are pretty and all are showy. They like well-drained soil and prefer it loose yet take to ordinary garden treatment.

P., California Blue Bedder, is perhaps the best. Low-growing with many blue to pink flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz., $6 per 100. I put them low in price to encourage naturalization.

P. heterophyllus. Tall and slender, with blue flowers.

P. Menziesii, Newberry, is the pink-flowered sort of the high Sierras; fine.

P. Roezlii has bluish foliage and many light blue flowers, and is good.

All these named Pentstemons are 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., except Roezlii, which is the same price as California Blue Bedder.

SAXIFRAGA Mertensiana is an exquisitely beautiful California rock-plant. It is really bulbous, with a number of bulbs in a tuft, as I sell them. It can be handled dry in the fall, but when planted soon pushes out many tufts of beautiful, crenated, shining leaves and later slender stems with white flowers with conspicuous red anthers. Very dainty for rockwork. Dry clumps in fall, 6 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.; growing clumps, $1 per doz.

S. peltata is the immense water plant, with shield-shaped leaves, in Sierran stream-courses. A fine plant. 50 cts. each.

SEDUM spathulifolium covers a rock surface with a close mat of pretty, thick leaves and produces many yellow flowers. The prettiest of all Sedums. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. for clumps.

SILENE californica, or the Mountain Pink. A most showy plant thriving in dry soils and with little care producing its brilliant scarlet flowers all summer. **Silene Hookerii** forms a low circling mat with the most exquisite soft pink flowers with cut petals. One of the most beautiful wild flowers in America. Both of them at 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

SMILACINA amplexicaulis is our best False Solomon's Seal, a fine plant for shade. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

SOLIDAGO californica is a low-growing Goldenrod. **Solidago occidentalis** grows 4 or 5 feet high, with fine, feathery panicles and is splendid. Either sort at 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Smilacina amplexicaulis

SPIKENARD, or **Aralia californica.** See Aralia, page 20.

SYNTHYRIS rotundifolia is one of the pretty woods plants which have their best place in a rock-garden. We have no prettier foliage plant in the forest region. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

TELLIMA grandiflora is closely related to the Heuchera, and is a most excellent plant for rockwork for shady places. The leaves are quite ornamental.

TIARELLA unifoliata, the **Foam Flower,** belongs to the same group as the preceding; it has pretty leaves and filmy white flowers on tall stems, which will make a beautiful effect when the plants are placed closely.

TOLMIEA Menziesii is another plant of the same group, and is a strong grower which spreads by runners and forms dense colonies, making a most excellent ground-cover under shrubs or ferns in shady places. I can furnish plants of these three at 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

VANCOUVERIA hexandra, called Mexican Ivy and Redwood Ivy, has of late years become a favorite bouquet green on this coast, and is sent East in great quantities. It is a very handsome plant of the Barberry family. I have good garden plants at 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., or collected plants at $5 per 100.

VIOLETS are well represented in California's wild flowers, and I give but few of the large number. **Viola atropurpurea** is low, with cut leaves and a flower yellow on one side and dark brown on the other. **V. chrysantha** is different, but with cut leaves and flower in yellow and brown. **V. ocellata** is a Wood Violet, with the true Violet leaf and a pretty flower, white above and purple beneath. All at 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

YERBA BUENA is a very attractive and fragrant creeping plant, most excellent for a ground-cover in a shady place, and making a good drooping vine for a hanging-basket or to drape a vase. It likes shade. Good plants 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.; fine, full pots, 50 cts. each.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE FERNS

California has a number of most excellent Ferns, and nothing is easier than to succeed with the hardier ones, such as Aspidiums (Sword Ferns), Woodwardia (the Chain Fern), or Pteris (the Brake). I have noticed them thriving in shaded corners in almost any class of soil, and they will stand considerable summer drought after they are once established.

The shadiest place that you have, whether under trees or shaded by buildings, and a soil well mellowed with either old manure, spent tanbark, sawdust, old leaves, or any other material which will rot into leaf-mold, makes them thrive. As to watering, of all things the Fern likes a fine spray, and that frequently. The most frequent reason of failure to grow the Five-finger Fern well is that they are watered with a hose or coarse spray, and the foliage beaten down. The finer the spray the better for them.

In pots, all of the Ferns will do well if given a cool position, spraying, or water at the roots, and a soil well made, with leaf-mold in abundance. Never allow Ferns that

Aspidium munitum var. imbricans. Dark green Sword Fern

Aspidium aculeatum var. lobatum. Our handsome house Fern

are grown in pots to become entirely dry at the roots, else the small leaflets (pinnæ) will turn yellow and soon die. Do not water too often, but when you do, thoroughly soak the pot in a bucket of water. Spraying in cold, cloudy weather turns fronds black.

Hardy Ferns About the Veranda

From the time in earliest spring when the uncurling fronds greet us until late winter, there are few things that grow which afford so much genuine interest and satisfaction to the home-owner as our beautiful native Ferns. Plant them about the porch or veranda and beside foundations of a house, in fact, in almost any cool, shady nook. They thrive year after year. Their graceful fronds serve as a shield to the barren ground, hide the foundation, and connect the lawn and house in a most charming way.

A Few Native Ferns of Merit

When a wild Fern is moved into a garden, it takes fully a year for it to get to growing thriftily. I have a good stock of garden-grown Ferns. Prices include postage or expressage. Ferns are best moved just as they are starting into growth, which is in February or March, and at my gardens it is later than in the Bay region.

ADIANTUM marginatum. Our native **Maidenhair Fern.** Very much like the greenhouse Ferns. It dies down in midsummer. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

A. pedatum, the **Five-finger Fern.** A most beautiful Fern, and very satisfactory as a pot-plant if the caution above is noted. 10 cts., 15 cts., and 25 cts. each; $1, $1.25, and $2 per doz.; very heavy plants, 50 cts. each.

ASPLENIUM Filix-fœmina is the **Lady Fern,** and I consider the two forms that I offer of this among the very best of our native Ferns. It is a large Fern and the fronds may arise to 4 feet in height. It likes moisture and shade, and the fronds are of the most pleasing green and very fragrant. They die to the ground in the winter, but make an astonishingly rapid growth in the early spring. I especially recommend planting this with other Ferns liberally in new beds, for they grow almost as well the first year as afterward, and keep the bed attractive while slower Ferns are establishing them-

selves. Very large plants, $1 each. Good plants 50 cts. each, and very satisfactory small plants at 25 cts. each. Special rates on quantities.

A. Filix-fœmina, var. **cyclorum** is a synonym for the **A. spinulosum** of my last catalogue. It is an evergreen. A most useful Fern. Prices as above.

ASPIDIUM munitum, var. **imbricans.** The dark green **Sword Fern** of the coast region. The illustration shows its fine habit well. A most satisfactory Fern, either outside or in boxes. May be planted in rustic vases with splendid effect. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each, $10 per 100; very large plants at $1 each.

A. munitum is the Oregon form of the Sword Fern; similar and very pretty. Small plants, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., $7.50 per 100.

A. aculeatum, var. **lobatum.** In my opinion our handsomest large Fern. The large fronds are finely cut and graceful. See illustration. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 each.

A. rigidum. One of the Sword Ferns with light-colored fronds. The large Fern so much used by florists in floral pieces in California. Very satisfactory and will do well in dry places. 15 cts., 25 cts., and 50 cts. each, $10 per 100.

CHEILANTHES californica. A Fern growing in exposed places near rocks. It is very dainty, and when once established it will stand the driest summers. Not over 6 inches high. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

C. gracillima. In habit like the above, but the fronds are cut into little bead-like sections. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

CYSTOPTERIS fragilis dies down in the summer and comes up in early winter, with the most delightfully fresh and green little fronds not over a foot high. More like a dainty little Lady Fern. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

GYMNOGRAMMA triangularis. The California Gold Fern. A most dainty small Fern, with a rich golden yellow coloring on the under side of the fronds. Each frond is of a firm texture, lasting for a long time. One of my favorite plants for planting in masses. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., $6 per 100.

LOMARIA spicant. A handsome, dark green Fern from the coast bogs. Grows from 1 to 2 feet high. Very ornamental, and takes to ordinary pot culture. 15 cts., 25 cts., and 50 cts. each.

PELLÆA densa. Related to the Cheilanthes in habit, but more like a Maidenhair in delicacy. Easily grown. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

P. andromedæfolia. The Coffee Fern. A most dainty and satisfactory Fern. While almost as dainty as Maidenhair, it stands much drier conditions, and does well in the drier portions of the state. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., $7.50 per 100.

POLYPODIUM californicum is the Licorice Root, or Rock Fern, which grows on the faces of our rocks, making solid mats of green in winter, and also frequently can be seen on the trunks of trees. Best moved in summer, as it starts its growth with the rains. I sell mats of them at 50 cts., with the dirt and mold kept with them; single roots at 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

P. Scoulerii is a much larger, finer and quite rare species which is evergreen. 50 cts. each.

PTERIS. The Brake. A very common Fern, yet one of the best in a garden. It grows well and is most graceful and restful, especially the new fronds early in the season. Makes a vigorous growth from 2 to 6 feet high. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

WOODWARDIA radicans. The great Chain Fern of California. Grows as high as 12 feet. Splendid in cultivation. Large plants, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 each.

WOODSIA oregona might be described as a Tiny Lady Fern, and grows not over 8 inches high, with fresh green fronds. Either variety, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

Special prices for Ferns in quantity either small or large. Let me fill your fern bed for you

CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS AND TREES

While a few of these can be had from the nurseries, very many of the finest cannot be had in nursery-grown plants. There is a real need for a nursery making a specialty of the native shrubs and trees of this coast, and it is a need that I hope soon to fill. At present the greater part of the stock offered is of collected plants, but the best that can be found and handled carefully at the best time.

A charge will be made for packing trees and shrubs. Carriage on these is at customer's expense, but care is taken to pack as lightly as is consistent with safety.

The items marked (*) are nursery-grown and usually shipped in pots or boxes.

BUSH POPPY is **Dendromecon rigidum,** and is best described as a light yellow California Poppy growing on a stout bush, from 3 to 8 feet high. The bark is grayish, the leaves like olives, and the flower ornamental. When well grown the shrub throws up long canes each summer as much as 8 feet high which droop when spring comes and are wonderful wreaths of yellow flowers. The Bush Poppy likes well-drained soils. 50 cts. each.

***AZALEA occidentalis** is the native deciduous Azalea. It is a superb shrub, worthy of any garden, but not too easy to establish. It demands leaf-mold and constant moisture. Flowers creamy white, often tinged pink and with yellow markings. Ask for price.

CEANOTHUS. See Wild Lilacs, page 30.

CALIFORNIA WILD CHERRY. These evergreen Cherries are very fine shrubs and beautiful, both as hedge plants and as specimens. When used as hedges the plants should be set about a foot apart. The Catalina Island form, **Prunus integrifolia,** has a large, broad, shiny leaf.

The Common sort, **Prunus ilicifolia,** has a leaf with prickly edges like a holly, and is very beautiful. Either variety, 1 to 1½ feet, in pots, 50 cts. each, $4 per doz.; 2 to 2½ feet, 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

The Deciduous Wild Cherry, **Prunus demissa,** becomes a small, round-headed tree. 50 cts. each.

***CALIFORNIA CHRISTMAS BERRY,** or **Toyon,** is a most beautiful shrub, well beloved for its bright berries in fall and winter. Easily grown and rapid. 6 to 12 inches high, in pots, 50 cts. each, expressage added.

Clematis ligusticifolia (see page 28)

*CALIFORNIA WILD GRAPE is a very lovely vine, coloring beautifully in autumn. Rooted vines, 50 cts. each.

CARPENTERIA californica is a superb evergreen shrub, with olive-colored and shaped foliage and pure white, large flowers suggesting the Mock Orange. It is one of the finest shrubs in any list. In 6-inch pots, 2 to 3 feet high, $1 each.

*CALYCANTHUS occidentalis is a very handsome large-leaved shrub which in summer bears large, showy chocolate-colored flowers. All parts of this shrub are pleasantly fragrant. It thrives in a soil moderately moist. Fine strong shrubs 50 cts. each.

CHAMISO, or Chamisal, is a shrub called *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, and well worthy any garden. It grows rapidly and will thrive where nothing else will grow in dry places. The leaves are more like pine needles, and the broad panicles of white flowers are very decorative, either on the bush or cut. Fine seedlings a foot or so high at 25 cts. each, $2 per doz., $12.50 per 100.

CLEMATIS in two varieties are among our finest vines. C. lasiantha has few and large white flowers. C. ligusticifolia has large clusters of small flowers, and both have the highly ornamental seed-pods as shown in the illustration. 25 cts. each.

CORNUS Nuttallii. See Dogwood, below.

CURRANT, Flowering, is one of the finest shrubs for early spring bloom. It can be trained into a low-headed tree. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

We have two fine DOGWOODS, one with very large flowers of pure white, more like Magnolias, and the other with handsome leaves and clusters of small flowers. The large-flowered Dogwood is Cornus Nuttallii and is rather hard to grow in the garden. I have fine, thrifty nursery plants, 1 to 2 feet, at 50 cts. each.

*The small Dogwood is Cornus californica, and very easily grown and satisfactory. The red bark in winter is an ornamental feature worth considering. Fine nursery-grown trees, 2 feet high, at 50 cts. each.

*I have also a large, white-flowered, creeping Dogwood at 50 cts. each.

*We have no finer shrub than the HUCKLEBERRY, especially for shady spots. Unfortunately it is not easily handled. I can supply finely rooted seedlings, with dirt attached, at 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLES in two forms are native with us. Lonicera hispidula makes a good ground-cover, while L. interrupta, the Chaparral Honeysuckle, has yellow flowers and bright red berries; L. californica has large leaves, pink flowers, and brilliant red berries in winter. 25 cts. each.

MADRONO is our prettiest broad-leaved evergreen. Difficult to handle except in potted plants. 6-in. pots, 1 to 1½ feet, $1.25 each; 8-in. pots, 2 to 2½ feet, $1.75 each.

MANZANITAS are splendid shrubs for any garden. Their habit varies greatly. Some creep along the ground in mats from 6 inches to a foot high. Others form low mounds a few feet high, while still others make mounds like round-headed bushes, often 6 to 10 feet high, but capable of going to 20 feet in height. The leaves are evergreen and pretty, the flowers are like heaths, small bells in great numbers of clusters in early spring, and the brown berries are ornamental, while the rich brown bark fairly glistens. They move easily when properly handled, and I have had wonderfully good success wherever I have placed them. The growth is quick. Late February is the best time to ship. They prefer sun but stand shade, and grow vigorously in either place. Best planted in strong groups. Especially good to cover bare, waste spots. Plant 8 to 10 feet apart. All are Arctostaphylos.

A. pungens, the medium green bush of the northern Coast Range is not at all sticky, and one of the best, from 6 feet to very large. Flowers white or shaded pink. 35 cts. and 50 cts. each, for nursery grown, 25 cts. for collected. Special price per 100.

A. glauca is the Blue Manzanita, with a smooth leaf and decidedly blue tone. One of the large-growing sorts. Same prices as the preceding.

A. nummularia is a delightful novelty, with very small, decidedly shining green leaves, and dainty pink flowers; it grows in little bushes 6 inches high like heaths. Later it creeps like a carpet, seldom exceeding 2 feet high and oftener less than a foot. Not easily moved. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

Arctostaphylos Stanfordiana is a shrub seldom over 3 feet high, and flowering at 8 inches. The small leaves are a bright, almost grass-green and the flowers are a decided bright pink. Easily moved. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

A. tomentosa is the Woolly or Sticky Manzanita of the Bay region, becoming a bush 3 feet or more high. Flowers white. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Splendid nursery-grown plants of any of these in pots, 50 cts. each

MATILIJA POPPY. See **Romneya Coulterii.**

OREGON GRAPE, or **Mahonia,** is a very handsome woodland shrub. It is evergreen, and 2 to 5 feet high. Nursery-grown plants, 50 cts. each.

OAKS, in variety. Ask for sizes and prices.

PHYSOCARPUS capitata is a handsome shrub, closely related to the Spireas and growing near streams. 50 cts. each.

REDWOOD TREES, at from 50 cts. to $4 each, according to size and whether balled or boxed. Prices on application.

RHODODENDRON californicum is a very fine evergreen shrub, with rose-colored flowers in large clusters. I am sorry to say that I have not yet good nursery-grown specimens of these. If transplanted from the wild in February or early March, and if taken from situations in the wild where the young shrubs are exposed and slow-growing, very good success can be had with collected shrubs. They are from 1 to 3 feet high with a ball of dirt. They are heavy, and freight is at buyer's expense. 2 to 3 feet high, $1.50 each; 1 to 2 feet high, $1 each. Bare roots, $4 per doz.

ROSES. We have three charming Wild Roses in California, all easily grown. The **Creeping Wild Rose** flowers at 3 or 4 inches high, and forms carpets by throwing underground runners. Very dainty. The **Redwood Rose** is a sweetbrier, growing 3 to 4 feet high, with pink flowers and bright red fruit. It is fine for the fern bed.

The **California Wild Rose** is a large shrub, which will form masses 6 to 10 feet high, with charming light pink flowers and ornamental hips in fall and winter, and are able to care for themselves after the first year. All at 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.

SALMON BERRY is of the Blackberry family, but quite distinct. It is a handsome shrub, with large red flowers and bright yellow, edible fruit, which is decidedly ornamental. Well worth growing. 25 cts. each.

SNOWBERRY is a shrub that all know. Most excellent for its bright spring green, and the abundant pure white berries in winter. If cut to the ground every fall the berries are far better. 25 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

Creeping Snowberry is an entire novelty in the garden. I have a mountain form which creeps rapidly. It is admirable

Snowberry

to cover the lower banks of grade roads in the shade, and to hang down from above. 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.

Our **WILD SPIREA** is now called botanically **Holodiscus,** and is a fine shrub for midsummer bloom. Better known under the garden name of **Spiræa ariæfolia.** The panicles are more like pampas plumes and exceedingly decorative. Strong plants, 50 cts.

ROMNEYA Coulterii is the Matilija Poppy of southern California, and makes a large, spreading bush as much as 8 feet across. It is of rapid growth and thrives in almost any situation in California and can be grown in sheltered positions as far north as New York. 5-in. pots, 75 cts.; 6-in. pots, $1; 7-in. pots, $1.25.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. See Calycanthus, page 28.

THIMBLE BERRY, or **Rubus Nutkanus** is about the best shrub to plant in shady beds with ferns. The large leaves are handsome, and the flowers as pretty; easily grown. 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.

WILD LILACS, or **Ceanothus,** are shrubs of great merit. They are not only good garden shrubs, but capable of holding their own when planted in dry or rough places to cover and ornament. Of all California shrubs they are best adapted to beautifying the rough, dry, outer ground of a place. To have them at their best they should be pruned very heavily, and at intervals of a few years they can be cut to the ground to force a new crop of the young willowy branches. With heavy pruning after flowering they will give wonderful masses of bloom. Collected shrubs can be grown with fair success. If watered the first year, from 60 to 90 per cent will live through, although some will die to the base and come again later.

Ceanothus arboreus is a Tree Lilac, with large leaves and handsome flowers. 5-in. pots, 1½ feet, at $1.25 each; 4-in. pots, 1 to 1½ feet, 60 cts. each, $5 for 10.

C. cuneatus forms a low, spiny shrub of a blue-green and in spring it is a perfect cloud of white bloom. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. divaricatus is one of the low spiny species and quite attractive. In pots, 60 cts. each, $5 for 10.

C. foliosus grows in a small bush 3 to 4 feet high, with small, rather glaucous foliage, and bears masses of deep purple flowers. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Ceanothus cuneatus

C. integerrimus, or Terrace variety, is a gloriously beautiful shrub, with great panicles borne above the foliage, and varying from white through light blue to deep blue and soft pink. All the colors are exquisitely lovely, but I cannot sell them separated. Nursery-grown, 50 cts. each; collected, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

C. macrocarpus, a rare sort from southern California. In pots, 50 cts. each.

C. Palmerii is the finest of the plumy blue sorts. A very fine, deep blue, with flowers well above foliage. Collected, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. prostratus is the Squaw Carpet of the Sierras, a shrub which spreads flat on the ground and covers large areas with a dense carpeting mat. The flower-stems are not over 6 inches high, and are surmounted with handsome blue flowers. I have a few nursery-grown plants at 50 cts. each, and fine collected seedlings at 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

WILD FLOWER SEEDS

California is far-famed for its wild flowers. In former days these could be seen, during the spring, in tracts hundreds of miles long; and they still grow profusely on untilled lands. Many of our best annuals have long been in cultivation, and are to be found listed in all the best seed catalogues throughout the world. Most of these, however, have been changed by cultivation so that they are little like the wild flowers. I have experimented with many sorts and am offering those that are most easily grown and most effective. Their uses are various, but the first and best use of all is to brighten up the corners and wild spots about the home, where water will not reach, or where lack of time does not allow well-cared-for-beds.

Ground under trees, and especially newly broken ground where grading has been done, or roads have been made, can be made beautiful by sowing wild flower seeds liberally in the fall. All of these flowers are beautiful when planted in regular beds, like common annuals. At summer homes, old and new, throughout the region of our beautiful mountain and coast resorts, it is especially desirable to sow wild flower seeds liberally.

The Leading Varieties

For hot gravelly or sandy places, the best of all are **Abronias,** or "**Sand Verbenas.**" These need no water, and bloom profusely all summer, forming a beautiful carpet in lilac, with white eye, and yellow. Others are **Argemone hispida,** a beautiful white poppy; **Œnothera missouriensis,** tall, with large yellow flowers; **Pentstemons,** which flower after the first year and are very showy; **Bartonias,** with golden flowers.

For open places in sun or light shade, there is **Calliopsis bicolor,** rich in yellow and maroon; **Clarkia elegans,** in medium pink; **Clarkia pulchella,** in lighter pink; **Eschscholtzia maritima,** in yellow and orange; **Eschscholtzia californica,** the immense reddish orange California poppy of the great valleys; **Lupinus nanus,** the best bedder, a splendid blue-purple with white markings; **Cream Cups,** sometimes called Owls' Cover, which gives a wonderful mass effect in white or soft pink.

On hills or rough places, plant **Bahia arachnoides,** a splendid, hardy, yellow, daisy-like flower; all **Clarkias;** all **Godetias; Dicentra chrysantha,** a yellow Bleeding Heart; **Phacelia Parryi,** in deep blue; **Viola pedunculata,** the much-loved yellow Violet of the South

In light shades splendid success will be had with **Collinsia bicolor,** a fine bedder. **Spanish Poppy,** in coppery red; **Clarkias,** the exquisite **Euchoridium concinnum,**; especially; **Phacelia Parryi,** and all the **Violets.**

I can supply seeds of all these wild flowers at 10 cts. per packet, 12 packets for $1. Ounce rates will be quoted on application.

Sowing Wild Flower Seeds

The Time. If the land does not produce a dense growth of grass, sow with or before the first fall rains. No raking in of seed is then necessary. If the grass is dense, allow the rains to start it, then turn it under by shallow spading, or hoe it off, and rake the seeds into the fresh dirt as early as possible. If the seeds are not in before frosts come, they are liable to be lifted out by freezing later. If sowing is not done by December 1, it had better be left until late February, when it may be done in the same way as in fall.

Manner of Sowing. Mix a small quantity of seeds with a large bulk of dry dirt or dust, and sow this as evenly as possible. It is almost impossible to spread the seed thinly enough in any other way. If the coarse grasses are subdued, wild flowers will resow themselves, but if the grasses reseed much, it will be necessary to sow the flowers every year. Under trees or on rough ground the wild flowers come even too thick, and it may help them there to thin by raking, after they are well established.

How One Man Did It

On one large place not far from San Francisco Bay, several acres were sown in wild flower seeds in December. The space between a large number of ornamental trees had been plowed to keep down the weeds and grass, and the seeds were sown, without any

raking in, just before a rain. The rain covered them and an excellent stand was secured. In April there were sheets of **Baby Blue Eyes** in both the deep blue (Insignis type) and the **Maculata;** then came wide masses of **Gilia tricolor;** following these **Clarkias** and **Godetias** galore, and finally abundant **Eschscholtzias.** The **Eschscholtzias** are perennial in California and improve greatly with age. **Lupines** were put in early with a coarse harrow, and their flowers varied the effect with great expanses of orange and purple in early May. The smaller flowers will seed themselves, and, if all are mowed off in June, and the ground given a wetting then, there will be a heavy second crop of **Eschscholtzias** in midsummer. The cost of the seed for this place was about $60.

PRICE-LIST OF WILD FLOWER SEED

Packets 10 cts., or 12 for $1, my selection

	Per oz.
Abronia. In packets only.	
Argemone hispida	$0 75
Bahia arachnoides	75
Clarkia elegans	1 00
Clarkia pulchella	50
Collinsia bicolor	25
Dicentra chrysantha	40
Erysimum, Wild. In packets only.	
Eschscholtzia californica	20
Gilia tricolor	35
Godetia viminea	$1 00
Limnanthes Douglasii	1 75
Linum Lewisia. In packets only.	
Lupinus nanus	50
Nemophila insignis	25
Nemophila maculata	20
Œnothera missouriensis	1 00
Platystemon californica. In packets only.	
Viola pedunculata. In packets only.	

Catalogues Issued by Carl Purdy

CALIFORNIA BULB BOOK. This catalogue of Native California Bulbs, Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Trees, and Wild Flower Seeds is issued in September, and will be sent to all persons already on my mailing list, and also to others on request. A new edition is issued in early fall each year.

DUTCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN BULBS, ETC. I issue a catalogue of Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Irises, Japanese Lilies, Peonies, and roots for fall planting and many other fine bulbs. It is usually in the hands of my customers by September 1. Cultural directions are very full and the illustrations are beautiful. Mailed on application to inquirers, and sent to customers.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANT BOOK. A list of Hardy Plants will be issued in early winter. It will cover the very best sorts for California planting, especially the novelties that I have tried and proved the previous summer. About March 1, my spring and fall book of Hardy Perennial Plants will be issued. It also will be well illustrated, and will have ample cultural directions. I am now making a specialty of hardy perennials and add many fine things every year to my already large collection.

FERNS AND PLANTS FOR THE FERN-BED LIST. A little essay on the culture of our native Ferns, and of the best plants to accompany them to make a beautiful picture, will be included in the Hardy Plant Catalogue. There is nothing so well fitted as Ferns for the cold, shaded corners that in most homes are bare.

RARE NATIVE PLANTS LIST. My first work was in collecting rare plants as well as bulbs. But the demand for our beautiful native hardy plants has never justified me in growing a stock of them. Through the traveling collectors whom I have on the road all of the season, and through a large number of collecting correspondents, I am able to reach a great variety of western plants and to collect to order. A typewritten list of a large number will be sent on application. If rare plants are wanted, special collecting trips will be undertaken.

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WILD FLOWER SEEDS

See list on pages 31 and 32

CARL PURDY
UKIAH, MENDOCINO COUNTY
CALIFORNIA